112. An act to incorporate the Mansfield Manufactur ing company; to manufacture cotton, wool, hemp, iron, brass and steel, with a capital not less than \$20,000 nor more than \$100,000.

113. An act regulating and restraining the terms upon which credits shall be allowed by merchants, tracand others to the students of the Universities and Colleges of the State; prohibits such persons from crediting students or others for their use, directly or indirectly, for any thing in the way of their trade, business or occupation, without written permission from the officer of the institution duly authorized by its laws to give the same; or from lending them money or giving them letters of credit, or from authorizing them in any way to contract a debt; prevents the recovery at law o in equity from the student, or his parent or guardian, of any thing sold or lent, or of any debt contracted; forfeits the whole value of the thing sold or lent, or the amount of the debt contracted, to the university or college, and imposes a penalty of twenty dollars for each offence; the forfeitures and penalties to be recovered by actions of debt, case, information or indictment. The offence is declared to be a misdemeanor, punishable as at common law, and to be deemed a breach of good behaviour, any magistrate having power to bind the offender to appear the next Superior Court to answer therefor, or upon failure to enter into recognizance, to commit him to jail. If any tradesman or other person offending is carrying on his trade under a State licence, such licence is forfeited, and the person disqualified from carrying on such trade, &c., for one year under any other licence Prosecutions to be commenced within five years and not after; the act to be given in charge to the grand juries where the colleges are situated, and take effect from the (To be continued.) 1st September next.

Twenty-fifth Congress---2d Sess

Wednesday, April 4, 1838. IN SENATE.

Mr. Allen presented the petition of sundry citizens of Fayette county, Indiana, praying the establishment of a certain mail route : referred to the Committee on the

Post Office and Post Roads. Mr. Tipton presented the petition of Hiram Todd, Cyrus Taber, and Alexander Hamilton, praying the passage of a law vesting the right of certain Indian reservations to them as reservees: referred to the Comttee on public lands.

Tipton presented the memorial of the Mississipp and Alabama railroad company, asking for a donation of land, &c , referred to the Committee on the Public

Mr. Merrick presented the resolution of the Genera Assembly of Maryland, in relation to the currency generally, and in opposition to the Independent Treasury laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Knight, Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be in structed to inquire into the expediency of making a survey of the harbor of Providence, R. I., preparatory to a removal of a sand bar or deposite at the entrance of the

Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Finance, reported, without amendment, the bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1838. On motion of Mr. Wright, the bill making appropria

tions for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1838 was taken up. The following amendment, reported by the Committee on Finance, being under consideration:
Add to the end of first section, Provided, That there

shall exist in the President and the Postmaster-General the same power to transfer funds from one to another head of appropriation between the appropriations above made for the service of the General Post Office, as ex ists in the President and any other head of an Executive department to transfer funds appropriated under one head to the service of another, in any other branch of the public service. After some remarks from Mr. Crittenden, in opposi

tion to the amendment, and from Messrs. Wright, Niles and Grundy, in its support, the amendment was agreed

Mr. Crittenden moved to amend the bill by inserting a proviso that the above appropriations for the Post Office Department, together with the salary of the Postmaster. General, shall be paid out of the revenues of the Post Office which are or may be paid into the Treasury agree ably to the act of 2d July, 1836. After some remarks from Messrs. Grundy, Wright,

and Niles, in opposition to the amendment, and from Mr. Crittenden, in its support, the question was taken, and the motion to amend was lost without a division. The amendment was then ordered to be engrossed, and the bill, as amended, to be read a third time.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard, The bill directing the transfer of moneys unclaimed by certain pensioners, and the payment of the same at the Treasury of the United States, was taken up and considered as in Committee of the Whole, and ordered

so be engrossed for a third reading.
sidered, as in Committee of the Whole, the bill to es eablish a criminal court in the District of Columbia: and after an amendment, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill to prohibit the giving or accepting a chal-

lenge to fight a duel in the District of Columbia, and the punishment thereof, was taken up, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Clayton. After some remarks from Mr. Preston, the bill was

passed over informally; and The bill making appropriations for the civil and di matic expenses of the Government for the year 1835; The bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1838; and

The bill directing the transfer of moneys unclaimed by certain pensioners, and the payment thereof at the the U. S., were severally read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Norvell, the Senate then adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE LATE DUEL.

Memorials on the subject of the late duel were pre

ented by Mr. Cushman, of New Hampshire; Mr. Fair field, of Maine ; Mesers. Gray, Peck, Pratt, and Bird sall, of New York; Messrs. Fletcher and Cushing, o Vermont; and Mr. Webster, of Ohio; all of which referred to the Select Committee having that subject

under investigation.

[Mr. Cushman presented the petition of Bradbury Bartlett and other citizens of Nottingham, New Hamp shire, praying an investigation into the facts relative to the late duel between two members of Congress]

[Mr. Fairfield presented the following petitions upon the subject of the late duel; which were referred to the select committee having that subject under consideration, viz: Moses Sweat and 20 others, citizens of Parsons field; the same and 115 others, citizens of Parsonafield Joseph Hiltan and 81 others, citizens of Brewer; Wai W. Keen and 84 others, citizens of Brewer; Abel Gib son and 78 others, citizens of Brownfield; Daniel Osgood and 79 others, citizens of Brownfield; Isaac A. Thayer and 38 others, citizens of Oxford; Jairus S. Keith and 39 others citizens of Oxford; James Leach, jr. and 51 others, citizens of Penobscot; Wilson Carpenter and 33 others, citizens of Penobacot; Elias M. Carter and 53 others, citizens of Bethel; all in the State of Maine; and Samuel Foljambe and 41 others, citizens of the State of Ohio.]
[Mr. Fletcher, of Vermont, presented the petition of

Wm. Heywood, jr. and 25 citizens of Guildhall, praying Congress to interfere and pass a law against duelling.] [Mr. Webster, on leave, presented the petition of ma ny citizens of Hamilton and Rossville, and their vicini ties, on the subject of the late duel and against duelling

which was referred to wie select committee.]
[Mr. Birdsall presented the memorial of E. Price and 157 others, inhabitants of the county of Wayne, N. Y., praying the expulsion by Congress of every member of that body criminally engaged in the duel which resulted in the death of the Hon. Jonathan Cilley. Also, the memorial of J. W. Patton and 244 others, inhabitants of the county of Wayne, N. Y., praying Congress to expel every member thereof, who, on investigation, shall appear to have been engaged in the duel between Messrs Cilley and Graves; which, on motion of Mr. B. were re to the select committee having the subject under consideration.

Mr. B. asked leave to present the memorial of Thos McClintock and 36 others, Waterloo, New York, pray ing the House to rescind the resolution of Mr. Patton of the 21st day of December, 1837; which was received and laid on the table.]

IMr. Peck presented the petition of W. H. Stanley, and sundry other citizens of Gunson, Livingston county, N. Y., on the subject of the late duel. Also a similar petition of Shepard Pierce, and 291 other citizens of Livonier, Livingston county, N. Y. Also, a similar peti-tion of J. A. Campbell, and 100 others, citizens of Lima, Livingston county, New York] Memorials on other subjects were presented by Messrs.

Wise, Pickens, S. Williams, Thompson, Henry, and Bronson, (for Mr. Jones of Wisconsin, who was in attendance before a select committee of the House.) [Mr. Henry presented the petition of Geo. Casspady of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, a soldier of the late war, who had his arm shot off in the battle of Chippe wa, and prays Congress for an increase of his pension on motion, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pen-

Mr. Johnson of Md. on leave, submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Speaker communicate to the Go vernor of the Maryland, that a vacancy has occurred in the representation of the House of Representatives, by the decease of the Hon. Isaac McKim, late a membe thereof from that State.

Mr. Cushman asked leave to move an order that, from and after this day, the House meet at 11 o'clock, A. M. until otherwise ordered; but it was objected to Mr. Pratt asked leave to offer a resolution directing

portraits of the five first Presidents to be executed by American artists, and placed in the Executive mansion: but it was objected to. EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

Mr. Wise asked leave to offer the following resolution: Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency and propriety of repealing the laws providing for an exploring expedi-tion, and of converting, by law, the vessels fitted out for the said expedition, into a squadron to be stationed on the Atlantic coast of the U.S., to ascertain the soundings of its shoals, inlets, channels, bays, rivers, creeks, and harbors ; to instruct the officers of the navy in the pilot-

age of our own waters; to train them in seamanship; to afford relief to vessels in distress; and to protect our coast.

Objection being made, Mr. Montgomery, premising that this was a subject of considerable importance, moved a suspension of the Mr. Wise remarked, that the adoption of the resolu-

tion instanter was indispensable, inasmuch as the appro priations for the expedition were already embraced in the annual navy bill.

The House refused to suspend the rule. Mr. Graham of North Carolina asked leave to submit the following:

Resolved, That this House will, from and after Monday next, meet daily at 11 o'clock, A. M., until othervise ordered. Objection being made, Mr. G. moved a suspension of the rules, and asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and were-

yeas 110, nays 29. So the rules were suspended. Mr. Whittlesey of Ohio then moved to amend the reso lution, so as to take a daily recess from 2 till half-past After some remarks from Messrs. Cambreleng, Whit

tlesey of Connecticut, Reed, Pope and Boon in opposi-tion to the amendment, and by Messrs. Whittlesey of Ohio, and Reed in its support,
Mr. Whittlesey asked for the yeas and nays, but they
were refused; and it was further discussed by Messrs.
Legare, Williams of North Carolina, and Cambreleng

in opposition, when the amendment was rejected with out a division, and the resolution was adopted. Mr. Dawson then rose and said that, as a member of

the Committee on Mileage, he had reported a bill on that subject, which it was absolutely necessary should be either passed or rejected. He, therefore, moved a suspension of the rules, in order to take up and consider that bill, but the House refused. OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

Pursuant to order, the House took up the resolutions in relation to the duties of the officers of the House. The resolutions having been read, the first was taken Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representa

tives appoint a competent number of pages, not exceeding twelve, and between the ages of twelve and sixteen rears, who shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, one dollar and fifty cents per day, in full for

McKennan moved to amend the first, so that it should not affect the pages now in the employ of the House, by limiting its operation to the next session of

Congress. essrs. Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Virginia, and Connor spoke briefly against the amendment, when it was agreed to-ayes 67, noes 62. Mr. Haynes moved further to amend the first resolu-

tion by giving the appointment of the pages to the Door keeper instead of to the Clerk. Mr. Adams moved to add the words, "with the approbation of the Speaker," which Mr. H. accepted as a

modification. After some remarks from Messrs. Haynes, Adams, Johnson of Maryland, and Mason of Ohio, the amendment was agreed to, 73 to 51.

Mr. Connor moved that ten boys be employed, instead of the proposed number of twelve, which was disagreed to. The other resolutions were also discussed at great

length, amended, and, in their amended form, severally concurred in. The Speaker laid before the House sundry Executive

communications, viz:

1 From the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting a report of the Chief Engineer, containing certain in-formation respecting the harbor of St. Louis. On motion of Mr. Cushman, referred to the Commit-

tee on Commerce. 2 From the same, transmitting a report of the comoners appointed to lay out the military road on the Western frontier. On motion of Mr. McKay, referred to the Committee

on Military Affairs. the same, transmitting a report of the Commanding General, and accompanying documents, from which can be derived information of the number and composition of the military forces in Florida during the

On motion of Mr. McKay, referred to the same com-4 From the same, in relation to the commercial intercourse between the British provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the U.S.

On motion of Mr. Fairfield, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. 5. From the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a supplementary report from the Commissioner of the Ge neral Land Office in relation to the preservation of the records in the offices of the Surveyors General.

On motion of Mr. Yell, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands. Mr. Garland of Louisiana on leave, laid on the table an amendment he proposed to submit to the Pre-emption On motion, the House adjourned printed.

Thursday, April 5, 1838. IN SENATE

Mr. Norvell presented the preamble and joint resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, calling the attention of Congress to the expediency of making a survey of Detroit river, on the American side, to ascertain how far the channel required improvement, with a and where in the opinion of the Executive or the Treaview to defence in case of a war with Great Britain: re. sury Department, some other medium was safe, and ferred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. White, the Committee on Indian Affairs was discharged from the further consideration of the petition of the Brothertown Indians, residing in Wisconsin, praying for a title to their lands, and to be made citizens of the U. States, and the same was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. Young gave notice that he would, to-morrow, ask leave to bring in a bill to grant a quantity of land to the Mississippi and Rock River Canal Company for purposes of laternal Improvement.

The bill to establish a Criminal Court for the District of Columbia, was read the third time and passed. The Senate took up and considered, as in committee of the Whole, the hill for the relief of the legal repre-

sentatives of Henry Fisher dec.

Mr. Bayard moved to amend the bill, by adding intereat, at the rate of 6 per cent; and after a debate, in which the amendment was supported by Messrs. Bayard Messrs White and Niles, and Clayton, and opposed by this amendment was rejected-yeas 10 nays 20; after which, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third

rending.

Mr. Benton laid on the table the statement of the Missouri volunteers relative to the battle of Okechobee, which was ordered to be printed. Mr. Benton submitted the following resolution, which

was considered and adopted : Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire whether any additional supplies will be needed by the Trensury during the present year; and if so, to inquire into the expediency of raising said sup-plies, by selling the bonds given by the Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania for the United States' stock in the late United States' Bank, or by loans.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to prohibit the giving or accepting a challenge to fight a duel in the District of Columbia, and the punishment thereof; and after a debate which lasted till after four o'clock, in which Messrs Smith of Connecticut, Pearce, Preston, Grundy, and Prentiss took part,

The Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

The House of Representatives had no very pro-

minent business before them. We regret to learn that Mr. Poinsett, the able and ac complished Secretary of War, is lying dangerously ill .-He was attacked a few days since with bilions pleurisy,

and was so low yesterday afternoon, that his life was de The same disease we are sorry to say prevails to a considerable extent in the District. The Hon. Daniel Jenifer of Maryland is detained at

home by the same affection.

The Hon, Mr. Bruyn of New York is also confined to

his lodgings by a similar illness.

The Hon. Mr. Hunter of Ohio, we regret to add, is o seriously indisposed .- Madisonian, April 5. On Dirs -It is said that Gen. Jesup is to be recalled

from the Florida service, and that an order to that effect is now on its way to him. Gen. Scott, it is said, will be ordered to the Cherokee country .- 1b.

For the satisfaction of the numerous friends of Mr Poinsett at a distance, who may be alarmed at some reports growing out of the extreme low state of his health we state, that the answer to inquiries made at his house as late as 6 o'clock yesterday evening, was, that no change for the worse had taken place. Indeed we are change for the worse had taken place. glad to learn from some of his friends, that strong hopes are entertained that his valuable life may yet be pre-[Nat. Intelligencer, April 5.

To our Customers and Friends. GENCY AT WESTHAM .- We have appointed A Mr. A. D. CARTER (at present collector of the for the James River and Kanawha Company) our Agent at Westham, for receiving and forwarding consignments to us. Mr. Carter has erected suitable buildings for the protection of produce against damage, and will always be on the spot, with a sufficient number of wagons and drays to despatch the same.-Letters by boatmen should be addressed to us-care of Mr. D. A Carter, Westham. Richmond, April 7, 1833. FORDS & WOODSON. 110-12t

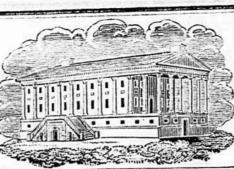
HE undersigned having taken the administration of the estate of James Rawlings, Esq. deceased, requests all debtors to make immediate payment, and all creditors to bring forward their claims against the estate, legally authenicated. P. V. DANIEL,

Executor of James Rawlings dec.

110-6t STRAYED OR STOLEN-From the subscriber, about twelve months since, a JENNYASS and MULE COLT. The Ass is of a grey color, rather under the ordinary size, and about 7 years old. The Mule is of a dark bay color, 4 years old this Spring, and stands badly When last heard from, they were in the neighbor on its fore legs. When last heard from, they were in the mond of Gholson's Bridge, Brunswick county, Va.—Any info hood of Gholson's Bridge, Brunswick Change the said Ass and Mule, will be thankfully received.

JOHN S. TISDALE, Luncaburg C. H., Va.

103-w4w



Richmond, Saturday, April 7.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Elections in this State take place on the 26th inst The Republicans are rallying in all quarters-But we regret that in a few of the counties several candidates re running, at the risk of defeating each other. Such is the case in Prince William, and Buckingham .- All competition must be put down, or else we may be beaten those counties. Prince William, for example, is one of the stauchest Republican counties in the State; yet e understand, there are three Republican candidates

and only one Whig.
We call upon our friends again and again, to unite and give a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull all together. Cease this clamorous war about Sub-Treasury men, and Conservative men, and march together to the polls. Not only cease this contest, but urge every Republican to unite upon particular candidates. Organize etter-concentrate your columns-and save the Commonwealth from the Whigs. Silence all selfish aspira tions. Select your strongest men, and vote for them-Silence this dissension in our ranks. The Financial question will be, in all probability, adjusted in the course of the present session-And we have the issue left to us; the only issue on which we are ultimately to meet the Whigs: Henry Clay, and a National Bank, a Natioal Tariff, a National system of Internal Improvements Whig Dynasty-ok, Martin Van Buren, and none of this National Budget of Banks, Tariffs, Internal Improvements, and Federal heresies.

The Charlottesville Jeffersonian speaks of the meeting of the people at the last Albemaric Court, on Monday and states, that "Consultations were held in the early part of Monday, by some of the prominent individuals of each branch of the Republican party; and they determined to unite upon the two individuals which they have heretofore supported. We now stand upon the same ground which we have occupied in former political contests-the Republicans supporting Rives and Randolph, and the Whigs Gilmer and Southall.

A Correspondent of the same paper, who signs him-"No Whig," declares, that "If Mr. Randolph is elected, he is distinctly understood to be in favor of the re-election of the Hon. Wm. C. Rives to the Senate of U. States. It should be remembered, that before the election of the U. States' Senator next Winter, the Currency question will, in all human probability, been finally settled; and as there is no other radical difference between the two portions of the Administration party, they can both, without any compromise of ciple, take the course indicated-that is, vote for Rives and Randolph

The Charlottesville Republican mentions the follow ing persons as "Candidates: In Campbell, Toler and Left witch, (Whigs) and Cheatham and Murrell, (Rep.)-Nelson, Messrs. Martin and Whiteheac, (Reps) and Mr Perrow, (Whig) Amherst, Maj. Taliaferro, (Rep.) and

Ir. Cabell, Whig. Various Elections are upon the tapis in other States. Last Monday, the poll was held in the 3d Congression al District of Maine, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Cilley. The condidates are John D. McCrate, V. B., and Edward Robinson, Whig.-In The condidates are John the Oxford District of Maine, the election takes place on the 13th to supply the place of Mr. Carter, deceased. The election for the Baltimore District is on or about the 25th inst., to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented McKim. The candidates are not

yet designated. The great Corporation Election in the City of New York takes place on Tuesday next. The Rhode Island annual Election is on the 18th inst. Mississippi - Gen. James Davis is selected as the Northern Candidate for Congress upon the ticket with Col Claiborne, in place of Mr. Gholson. (The election

on the 23d and 24th)

The Senate Sub Treasury Bill. The Globe deserves credit for its frankness and plain ness, in speaking of the present form of the Sub Treasury oill. It says, that the striking out of the specie clause leaves the bill, on principle, as it originally stood in September, when first reported by the committee. It is confined entirely to the safe keeping of the public mo ney, or to the divorce between the Treasury and the banks. The only exception to this remark is a new amendment offered by Mr. Webster, requiring that the but not prescribing what the received for all nublic does is left to the former laws and resolutions of Congressconstrued, as they always have been, by the Ex the Treasury, the U. S. Bank, and the Attorney General, that it must be specie; except where Congress has other wise directed as to Treasury notes, or U.S. Bank notes,

We are free to say, that, in regard to this last topic, our own views are, that too much discretion is now confided to the Executive, and that Congress would act wisely to further limit and regulate that discretion.

We perfectly agree with it in this opinion, which is the more confirmed by these developments of the Globe. If the Executive so construes the resolution of 1816; i it is expected to call for specie in payment of the public dues; then it does become the part of the Senate to define better the duties of the Executive. Make the reso lution of 1816, mandatory, not permissive, under ceatain circumstances. Circumstribe as far as possible, the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

But after this has been done; and Congress have declared that the receipt of the public dues shall not be confined to cash - What then? Shall we stop at that point? Shall we carry out the other features of the Sub-Trea-sury bill? Shall we trust the specie-paying Banks so far as to take their paper, and yet not trust them with the custody of their own paper? Or shall we erect an Executive pyramid for its preservation? We disclaim such an idea .- But the Cincinnati Republican of the 30th ult, so clearly and emphatically expresses our views upon this subject, that we are happy to spare our readers the repetition of our own expressions, by adopting the following extracts from that paper:

"The principal objection to the bill, as amended by the Senate, is the increase of patronage and power which it gives to the Executive; by authorizing the appointment of a number of Receivers-General, and Sub Treasurers -thus creating a new class of office-holders, which under a variety of pretences will in all probability be increased ad infinitum. These office-holders, will be under the control of the Executive, and subservient to his Their creation increases the influence of the Executive, already too great. The office-holding influence is becoming more and more alarming, and instead of augmenting this dangerous influence, it should be the duty of every friend to his country, every individual who cherishes independence of speech and action to assist in curtailing it. The number of office holders under the General Government has increased at a fearful rate within the last ten years. ther objection to this bill, is, the irresponsible charac-ter of the officers, which it proposes to create, for the safe keeping of the public money. We cannot dives ourselves of the belief that solvent and sound incorpo We cannot divest rated institutions afford safer and more responsible depo-sitories, than individuals. We will not hazard a conjecture as to the fate of this measure in the House, but we shold be pleased to see these objections removed, if they can be, and the bill so amended, as to do away with the appointment of Receivers General, and substitute in their place incorporated institutions as depositories. We

care not, if the system of Deposite should be a special one. The assertion of the Pieniz to the contrary, we are not opposed to a system of special Deposites, if by adopting it, the currency question can be put to rest. We want to see the question settled."

And so do we-And so we think, ought every unim passioned friend to the present Administration-to the general interests of commerce-to the business and the

peace of the country. THE SPECIAL DEPOSITE-National Pank, &c. Two of our Virginia Sub Treasury friends at Wash gton have enclosed us the last "Madisonian." One of them says: "As it is the organ of the Conservative Party, and they profess to be Administration men, be so good as to copy into your paper the piece under "Special Deposite Scheme," and also the "Postscript" over the Connecticut Election."

The other Correspondent asks us to republish the same articles, for the same purpose.
It is scarcely necessary for us to republish the whole articles; but the following extracts sufficiently display their spirit:

-opposed as we ever have been to a National Bankthat, were the alternatives presented to us, and we obliged to choose between the Independent Treasury scheme, and a National Bank, we should not long hesi tate in giving a decided preference to the latter.
"So with the Special Deposite Scheme. If we mus choose at any time hereafter between that and a Na-

"Special Deposite System .- We have already declared

tional Bank, we shall not hesitate openly and boldly to advocate a Bank. "The Special Deposite plan, if it shall ever be attempt ed, will operate as onerously upon the people, the country and its business, as the original Sub-Treasury

scheme. It will establish one currency for the Govern ment, and another for the people. It will, in its practi cal operations, throw a discredit on all the banking in stitutions of the country; and eventually, after the country has been harassed, tormented and vexed under the various experiments that will be resorted to, in the hope of making it answer, will fail at last. The scheme is condemned by all men possessed of extensing pract cal experience in finance and banking.

"There is a ridiculous ausurdity in opposing the Sub Tressury scheme in one shape, and advocating it in another, when both inevitably lead to the same results.

The Madisonian goes for the former State Bank sys | force from Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and N. Carolitem, &c. "Let us warn our friends not to be deceived. No one

What can the Conservatives gain by and concilation. Nothing. They do but assist to establish their most bitter enemies (the Loco-focos) firmly in power, who will not fail to make the Conservatives their first

What can the Conservative party desire more than they now possess? The balance of power is held by them, and battalions are daily filling their ranks and en-listing under their banner. Never did a party occupy a more enviable position than that now maintained by he Conservatives. "In our opinion, the true policy of the Conservatives

is, to maintain their present position calmly and with dignity, without turning to the right or to the left; and rejecting all propositions for compromise that may be

"No compromise can be entered into, that will benefit the cause of the country. If any compromise should be virlded to, it will serve but to weaken the Conservatives nd place them in the hands, and at the mercy of the Loro-focus Connecticut Election .- "We stop the press to state

that by the Northern mail, we have the most cheering accounts from Connecticut. As far as heard from, Loca Focoism and the Sub Treasuryites have been completely annihilated in the land of steady habits. The Conserva tive Republicans have put forth a force and strength of numbers surpassing any thing we had anticipated.—The Whigs, however, have swept the State.

"They justify the conclusion not only that Mr Ellaworth, the Whig candidate, is elected Governor by the people, by a large majority, but that there is a decided Whig majority in both branches of the Legislature."

It is scarcely necessary for us to state, that we disclain the whole of these sentiments. We go for a Special Deposite system, as we have gone from the beginning of the chapter. If well regulated, and wisely adminis tered, it prevents all the great mischiefs of the Sub-Treasury system-the Executive patronage and machinery-the insecurity of the public funds-the absolute, the indiscriminate, and stern requisitions of hard mone to the amount of the puulic dues. It keeps the public deposites separate from the business discounts of the Deposite Banks, and only calls for certain balances in spe cie, at periodical settlements-and these requisitions to be modified and eased off by judicious arrangements— It is a ridiculous absurdity "then to confound it with the Sub Treasury, when both do not inevitably lead to the A bill of this character is now at Wash ington, drawn by one of the best financiers of the country, and calculated, with a few modifications, to work

well-the Madisonian to the contrary notwithstanding If the Madisonian goes for a mammoth, unconstitutional, National Bank, in preference to the Special Deposite Scheme-or even in preference to a Sub-Treasury Scheme, strongly opposed as we are to this last proosition, we go not with it .- The National Bank is with us the Ultima Thule of any Scheme that has yet been proposed-let the Madisonian rank it only as the third of all the schemes that have been suggested .-We shall not follow its lead in this respect-nor in what it preaches up against "compromise and conciliation. -The Madisonian is for "rejecting all propositions for compromise that may be made." We protest against any such course. We are for reuniting the Republican Party, which has been so unfortunately divided by the Sub-Treasury question. We are for that great party holding the balance-foiling the Whigs-defeating Mr. Clay and his Dynasty, and his National Bank, and his Tariff, and

his System of Internal Improvements. We are not for rejoicing at the triumphs of the Whigs in Connecticut-their sweeping the State-and win ning a decided majority in both branches of the Legislature. Mark! It is they who have swept the State, and not the Conservatives. The last have voted but a small number at the election-and therefore it is the Whigs, who have swept the State .-But the result ought to ring in our ears as a warning, how we keep up this dissension in our rankswhat dangers beset us from the prosecution of the Sub-Treasury System; and how incumbent it is for every advocate of our Institutions, and every friend to the present Administration, to reconcile their differences, abandon such ultra measures, and to rally once more in oppo-

sition to a National Bank, and to its zealous supporters We have gone into this question, as cool and as disin-terested combatants, as any of the Conservatives. We shail make as little by it as any of them. We have no sellish interests to promote-no loaves or fishes to obtain We are content to put down the Sub-Treasury system. just us we were anxious to do it in 34. But we wi not throw ourselves into the arms of the Whigs. We will not encourage any distinct political organization.— We wish to see those cant designations of Locofocos and of Conservatives "in the deep ocean buried"-We wish to see them all reorganized, reunited and rallied, under the broad banner of the Republican party.

Eank Convention, and Money Matters. The Convention takes place next week at New York tense interes.

Dr. Brockenbrong, and Mr. Maclariand, the Presidents of our two Banks, but this city yesterday morning, in company with Judge Canneron, the President of the Bank of North Carolina. The New York American stands fast to its faith.

insists upon it that it is "as clear as the light, that in this matter, as indeed in all others, the path of policy is the outh of honesty -and that by doing what by law and honor they are bound to do, our Banks are also promoting their highest and most substantial interests, as well as that of an honorable and solvent community. " Moreover-and that consideration alone should re strain the expression of the doubts and difficulties from

time to time thrown out, about the expediency and the consequences of resumption here—the law is hannily The banks must resume or die, and we imperative. glad of it-for their virtue will be none the less, in consequence of their fears; what must be done, therefore, it only be injurious to foreshadow, as likely to produce evil instead of good. The opinion seems to gain strength, that as Boston, and, indeed, New England, are ready to unite with us,

Philadelphia, though not approving, will concur; and the following section of a law just passed by the Maryland Legislature, shows that Baltimore will join the goodly company; for, of the course of Virginia, with the balances she has here, we presume there can be little (None at all.) doubt. The following, from the N. Y. Herald of Wednesday last, sheds further light on the shifting scenes of that Commercial Metropolis:—"The interest increases as we approach the crisis. Stocks to-day of all kinds fell from

to 2 1-2 per cent. Treasury notes rose a little.—Ex-change on Philadelphia is still 3 to 3 1 2—and on Boston it is now down to par. The excitement, rumors, discussions, and controversy, are endless.
"From Philadelphia, we have some very interesting information. The refusal of the U. S. Bank to pay their post notes here, has created an impression that the institutions of that city are not in a sound condition. The holders of such paper are very much incensed, and we to believe that a demand will be made for specie, and if refused, that suits will be commenced against the Bank in the U.S. Circuit Court. The fol-

lowing is a copy of one of those notes: G No. 8105. Viguette. No. 8105. G. Nollars 2000.

Twolve months after date, I promise to pay to E. Ii. Currack or order—Two Thousand Dollars—Two Thousand Dollars value received. For the President, Directors & Co. of the

ak of the United States ank of the United States.
PHILADELPHIA, April I, 1837.
N. BIDDLE, President.

S. Jaupon, Cashier. By the charter, a refusal to pay specie on demand, subjects the bank to an interest of 12 per centum for damages from the date of demanding, which being re-coverable in legal money—specie—will fully indemnify the holders for the loss of exchange between N. York

and Philadelphia. "From this and other reasons, there is reason for believing that the U. S. Bank is unable to resume in company with our banks. A commercial letter speaks as follows:

"An Improvement Bill, now before our legislature, requires an appropriation of \$2,500,000. The Governor is pledged to his friends not to increase the State debt, and has only \$1,000,000 margin, so that it is proposed to offer to the U.S. Bank \$15,000,000 increase of capital, tax them 10 per cent., and thus raise the balance of \$1,500,000. Treesury notes 103 3-4."

furnish the means to provide for present engagements This is a very important movement, and we shall watch its progress. "From Boston we learn, that, at a recent meeting of

the Associated Banks, it was determined to decline uniting with the New York banks in a resumption of specie payments in May. This information comes by a very direct channel-yet there are many in Wall street that doubt its accuracy. A day or two will solve this doubt. the slightest prospect for a prolongation of the Suspension Law by the Legislature-not ten votes could be got ing an issue of post notes. The only practicable measure, according to the best informed circles, is the issue of a State Loan of Six or Ten Millions, either directly to the banks, or under the shape of aiding Internal Improvements. This is the same plan revived, which Governor Marcy proposed in the panic of 1833-34. He and his party might agree to such a plan of relief, but no other. Of the old loan the banks have already availed themselves of \$2,300,000, or thereabouts, but what is that among so many?

"Such is the news in circulation to day in Wall street. It is very evident that the approaching Bank Convention here, will draw upon its movements the attention of the whole country-nay, of the whole commercial world.

Cherokee country, and will repair there in a few days. To look down all opposition at once, and to prevent any is also said that he will be authorized to call for a military

na. About seven regiments, besides regular troops, may he called into the service-and in the long run, it wil andest economy .- The y of the 27th ult., states that "From the best inform ation that can be obtained, it would appear, these deluded people (the Cherokees,) are resolved not to emigrate until a resort be made to compulsory measures may be their determination then, we undertake not to conjecture. In Walker county, public meetings have been held, and spirited resolutions passed by the citizens in view of the uncertainty of the course the Indians may pursue, and also, to guard against their treachery These resolutions, if carried into practice, with other means at command, may be sufficient to deter the Che okees, as a body, from the commission of acts of hosti

stayed, no one can tell. We have accounts of the first day's Proceedings of the Merchants' Convention, which assembled in Augusta on the 2d inst. On Mr. McDuffie's notion, Colonel T. Butler of Glynn county, Georgia, was appointed President-and on Mr. G. B. Lamar's motion, Mr. Nathanie W. Cooper was appointed Secretary.-Nine Delegates appeared from North Carolina; 2 from Alabama; 3 from lorida; 55 from South Carolina; 83 from Georgia; 3 from Virginia-more than 150 in all .- A Committee

McDuffie, Charleston : Alfred V. Scott, Esq., Montgo mery, Ala ; Col. R. H. Long, Florida ; G. D. Lamar Savannah; Jos. Comming, Savannah; Col. A. Blanding, Columbia; Col. A. P. Hayne, Charleston; Col. H H. Cumming, Augusta; Hon John P. King, Augusta A. McDowell, Charleston; J. K. Douglass, Camden Dr. Robert Collins, Macon; Ker Boyce, Charleston W. W. Stark, Hamburg; Alex. Black, Charleston, E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C.; Colonel Nathan McGehee

"A letter from a Committee of the Chamber of Com merce at Mobile, addressed to the 'President of the Con vention of Merchants and others,' was presented to the Convention by the President and read. It approved the objects of the Convention and expressed great confidence in the ultimate success of the efforts of the South

"Mr. Black of Charleston, from the Committee ap pointed at the Convention in October, to memorialize he Legislature of South Carolina on the subject of pass ing a law authorising limited partnerships, reported that the Committee had fulfilled their duty, and that a law had been passed in compliance with the memorial.

of the resumption of specie payments.-Referred to the Committee of 21. "The following gentlemen were announced by the President as Delegates from Norfolk, Va., just arrived: "Messrs. J. T. Soutter, J. T. Allyn, John S. Milson.

Soutter was added to the Committee of 21. "The following gentlemen were then added by the President to the Committee of 21, viz: Messrs. L. M. Wiley and C. G. Memminger, of Charleston; and A. Mitch-

CONNECTICUT ELECTION. The Whigs have carried the Election.—The N. York Evening Star of Wednesday (Whig) gives a Summary

Phelps, Conservative, 1.204 Leaving a clear Whig majority of 4,363 over both Op position Tickets. (The vote for Governor in 1837 was 23.805 for the Republicans, and 21,508 Whigs)

This is no doubt an extravagant calculation; but the result is certain, that the Whigs have carried their Governor, and a majority of the Legislature. "Aristides" will appear on Tuesday. The large space which we have devoted to Mr. Garland's Letter prevents our attending to several of our Correspondents. "Publius" is in type; but as we have our hands full, we have not had time to look into his facts, in order to accompany them with the few remarks which we wish to offer.-Next week the Legislature will be away; and we shall have time to look about us. We have not even room or time to pen the very few remarks, which we in-

will appear in our next. TO THE EDITORS OF THE WING. Gentlemen :- In your notice of the disagreement be ween the Sunate and House of Delegates, in relation to

I am truly surprised at this opinion, and especially surprised at a similar opinion in other quarters; for the bill did not fall "as a matter of course Upon the adherence of the Senate to its amendment, after the adherence of the House of Delegates to its dis-

agreement, a message was sent by the Senate to the House of Delegates, submitting the whole subject, with the bill, to the consideration of that body. Upon the bill being thus returned, it was perfectly in the power of the House either to let the bill fall. (see Jefferson's Manual, page 120,) or to again adhere, (see same reference,) or to ask a conference, (see same, page 125) The House, however, permitted the bill to be lost without taking the steps authorized by parliamentary law and courtesy, and

with it must abide the responsibility.
You also say, "some degree of feeling was excited by the encroachment of the Senate, upon the peculiar privileges of the House, in reference to the taxing power Now, gentlemen, I should be pleased to be informed as to "the peculiar privileges of the House." I am not aware of any peculiar privileges; in fact, as I understand the Constitution, none exist. That instrument declares in the 10th section of the 3rd article, that "ALL LAWS shall originate in the House of Delegates, to be approved or rejected by the Senate, or to be amended with the consent of the House of Delegates;" the bill in question did so originate, and was so amended by the Senate, and therein beyond all question the Senate committed no

FOR THE ENQUIRER. Albert Gallatin's opinion of the effects of the Sub Treasury Scheme
The practical effects of it as demonstrated by its ope

Government) will operate as a foreign drain of specie woold do upon the Banks, and thereby render their currency, which is the general currency, (and the only currency which the people can have so long as the States

This is the opinion of Albert Gallatin of the effects of the Sub-Treasury scheme, which has for its object the collection of the Federal revenue in specie and the payment of the Federal officers in specie, whilst the peop are compelled from necessity to take paper for every

latin and every other practical man in the United States sees clearly that it must have precisely the opposite effect. It will not only banish specie from circulation, by

wer this question? But it is perfectly demonstrable that it will make the

condition of the Government worse as well as that of the People. What has been its effect so far as tested by experience the best of all judges? In one more year it will have saddled upon this nation, a national debt of at least 30 millions of dollars!!!! One year ago, we had a surplus "In the meantime our monetary interests are not idle. Private intelligence from Albany states, that there is not national debt was extinguished! Have the public creditors been paid in specie, or in paper equal to bank notes that were current among the people in the Assembly for such a motion, nor twenty authorizing an issue of post notes. The only practicable meadenunciations drive us into the ranks and compel us to swallow the most preposterous absurdities! The fanati-cism of party, at this time, in this enlightened age, in this boasted Republic, is doing more mischief to the hu man mind, than ever the abominations of the Catholic religion did before the reformation of Luther

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

The Whig goes for the Whig candidates. James McDowell of Rockbridge is to be immolated on the

altar of Party Spirit. His splendid services in aid o Internal Improvement; his great talents, and the noble cause to which he has devoted them, all, all are to be forgotten in the clamorous game of political warfare -The Lexington Gaz, has decreed it; and the Richmon Whig is seconding its efforts. Even the talents of Mr pride and the patriotism of the Whige of Rockbridge

should be enlisted in his behalf .- It now suits the Rick mond Whig, to use the following language about one of the first orators of the Commonwealth

"Mr. McDowell is a very respectable House of Delegates-he abounds with and delights in grand flourishs, and would always thing in a Temperance Address, or 4th July Oration - But we believe there are Whigs in Rockbridge, who post to as much useful business talent as he does, and who would be no disgrace to the old Commonweath.

Now, let us refresh the memory of its readers, by the following passages, which were put forth, before this party spirit began to move its Editor: "On yesterday Mr. McDowell made one of the ablest and most effective speeches ever delivered in the Hall It was at once argumentative, chaste upon this subject. and eloquent-and some of its passages were peculiarly beautiful and elegant, thrilling the auditors with admiration. At the conclusion, there was a spontaneous burg of applause from members as well as spectators."

[Whig, Feb 22 truly eloquent, glowing and thrilling appeals in b of the cause of Internal Improvement. It is defice conceive how such a fervent and stirring effusion coulfall without effect upon susceptible heads and heatis -It was on Mr. Venable's motion to substitute a Macada. mized Road for a Railroad on the South western Route. The bill was ordered to be engrossed, by a vote of 60 to 55, several of the friends of the measure being absent

What say ye, People of Rockbridge? Will you banah James McDowell from our public councils A VIRGINIAN

SMALL NOTE BILL

The act to prohibit more effectually the circulation small notes and checks, as published in our paper Thursday, is incorrect in the fourth section. Th tion is to take effect after the first day of June next, stead of the first of May-but until that time, the small notes may be passed without violating the old law, as a fines and penalties are remitted by the passage of this

THE LETTER. We should have cheerfully laid Mr. Garland's Val dictory Letter before the People of Mecklenburg, w out a single word of comment, if he had not seen pe per to bring in our name and a few of our own remar-They seem indeed to furnish a sort of text for his elast rate discourse. We have no space or time for particlar animadversion; but we beg leave to say, that we not acquiesce in all his positions. We differ with especially in his support of the Sub-Treasury Sol It is still true that the ground which the Reput party assumed in 1834, is equally firm in 1838. Mr. 6 speaks of "fundamental principles," of "vital princ of principles "eternal and unchangeable quotes his own tenets, as parts of his fundamental, etc. nal and unchangeable principles - But we beg leav refer to other tenets and principles, which we consider unchangeable; as true in 1837, as they we The Republicans considered them so in 1834-and do not see how the revolution of three years has in them less true and applicable to the present times

One of the great principles of the Republican part a proper degree of jealousy and vigilance over the Exe tive power. Vested in a single hand, in a Confederac twenty six States-endowed with the patronage thousands of officers; with the expenditure of the millions; the highest officers nominated by, removal him, and responsible to him-the great fountain of as well as of political power; a power naturally gro with the growth of our growing country-wi multiplied to an immense degree in the last forty and destined to multiply every year-is it that the friends of free government should was augmentation of so great a power with some in quietude? The present Chief Magistrate cannot for ever-can we repose equal confidence in the w and virtue of every successor? Is it extraordinary, t fore, that we should regard a measure, which the Republicans pronounced in 1837, as calculated to a the patronage of the President to a large extent, much jealousy and apprehension? This is one of principles which is equally as true and as sinking as it was in 1834.

Has Mr. Garland forgotten the principles which w repeated in 1834?-The strong objections which wurged to the Sub-Treasury Scheme, by ourselvesmuch abler men-by all the staunch friends of Me Jackson and Van Buren? Can we forget, that in it was said that it never was the intention "of the stitution to leave with the Executive this most di ous control over the public moneys?"-Can he that in 1834, it was declared that every friend of I dent Jackson would, "to a man, BE USITED AGE ANY SUCH MONSTROUS ACCUMULATION OF POWER THE PUBLIC MONEY, WHICH SUCH A PLAN WOULD I INTO THE HANDS OF THE EXECUTIVE it be forgotten, that it was said in 1834, "th such a suggestion come from Gen. Jackson, it v have been wrong through the Old Dominion wa reiterated falsehoods about the Proclamation and the test, as conclusive proof of all the aspirations which been charged to the Hero of Orleans! 'See (they say) how he wishes to put the public money direct the PALMS of his friends and partizens, instead of ting it on deposite in Banks, WHENCE IT CANNOD DRAWN FOR ANY OTHER THAN PUBLIC PURPOSES W OUT CERTAIN DETECTION. that the PEOPLE HAD JUST CAUSE FOR ALA and ought to give their most reatchful attention to su effort to ENLARGE EXECUTIVE POWER, A PUT IN ITS HANDS THE MEANS OF CORR TION. And are these the principles upon which Leigh expects to return to the Senate from the land

Jefferson? Are we to forgot, that in 1834 the most authori of Gen. Jackson's friends declared this whole Subsurv system "to be a wild and dangerous schem Can hundreds of such expressions and sentiments. were uttered by the Republicans of '34, be forgotte the Republicans of '38?—But we must forbear.

To the People of MECKLENBURG Private considerations alone, have compell leave the county, and to retire from your service fore taking leave of you in my representative cha-I feel it incumbent on me to call your attention to critical state of our affairs, and to give you warm to the tendency of events. I do not intend to argo particular measures which now divide the council nation—the speeches and documents on those q are before you; but to enable you to understand mate them fully. I propose to give you a brief our our history for the last few years, and call to your lection those general principles by which we ha been safely guided through all difficulties. Some that they are pursuing a safe and consistent of adhering to the same measures they advocated in In an editorial in the Enquirer a few weeks since, the following paragraph: "We took our ground in the following paragraph: against the Sub-Treasury scheme, which was ought up by the Whigs, and opposed by the Dem We have never wavered since its revival in 1837 it was brought forward by the Administration, a posed by most of the Whigs." For thus advocate same policy they did four years ago, the Editors followers, claim the merit of consistency. But the look the important consideration, that the same in reference to a particular measure, may be a v ferent position in regard to a fundamental prin Facts are worth nothing, when disconnected f principles that give them importance. These changeable and evernal; but they are perpetually their relations with each other, and the vital p which they are animated and controlled. T and planets of the solar system do not occupy t situation in regard to each other, once in the revo of a cycle, but the law by which they are gove ever the same. So in the moral world, a fact, compared with itself, may be perfectly identical, consequence of its altered relation to some great timate truth, may be very different in its charact consequences. A measure which at one time wo improper and inadequate, might at another tim under different circumstances, be altogether and proper, to accomplish some great end. B sight of the end, and keeping the eye steadil means alone, they will soon be magnified into prime importance, and will be sure to lead in Should we obstinately adhere to a particular plan sure, without considering its altered relations, find ourselves drifted from our true position-fig

What are the cardinal maxims by which we ways been guided as a Republican party? What rules by which we interpret the Constitution an of men and their measures? They are few, simple. We hold, that the Constitution of States, and of the respective States, are founde natural law of equal rights, and were ordain people for their own mutual benefit, by main peace, justice and equality. In the imposition lection of taxes; in the appropriation and disb of the revenues, they recognize no system of which might result in conferring advantages class of industry, to the injury or prejudice of They confer no privilege that is not common citizen-authorize no institution that operates a to the few, to the exclusion of the many. monopolies, bounties, favoritism-Securing citizen the right of pursuing happiness in way, they give special aid to none. ries, that for the time discharge the duties of ment, under these Constitutions, are merely the of the people-have no separate interests, are times subject to the will of their constituent amenable to them for their conduct. And cure to ourselves and to posterity these inblessings, which cost our ancestors so much treasure, and which are now, for the first time history of mankind, recognised in the laws of a we hold it as an inviolable rule, that the action vernment shall strictly conform to the letter of stitution. Should implication, or usage, or prec necessity, be allowed a sufficient pretext to plain meaning of the constitutional charter, the requisition of law, then the Constitution it soon become a dead letter, the officers of the per rupt, irresponsible, independent, and Government

the ranks of our enemies, and warring against o

principles, while we vainly imagine, we stand as win the beginning. We stand still, it is true, is

stream of time has carried events beyond us.

lity; still, some apprehensions exist, that circumstance may arise, which will cause the effusion of blood, and if the work once begins, how soon its course will be

Prom Virginia—more than 100 in all.—A Committee of 21 was appointed by the Chair, to consider and report on the measures proper to be adopted by the Convention, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz:

"Gen. R. Y Hayne, of Charleston; Gen. Jas. Owen, Wilmington, N. C.; Win. Dearing, Athens; Gen. Geo.

McDuffic Charleston: Alfred V. Scott Fen. Montre.

Milledgville; Patrick Noble, Abbeville.

in establishing a direct import and export trade with

"Mr. Boyce of Charleston, presented a circular to the Convention, addressed by the Banks in Charleston to all the Banks in Georgia and South Carolina, on the subject

The annunciation was received with a round of applause.-The President then announced that Mr. J. T

of returns for "136 towns, that is all but one in the State and the grand result is, Wm. W. Ellsworth, Whig Governor, 15.946 Beers, Loco Foco,

SENATE - Eighteen out of the twenty-one Senators elected are Whigs. "More than two thirds of the House of Representa-

tives elected are Whigs."

tended to address to the Fincastle Democrat. " Philo-Drama," on the Performance of Miss Cooper

the revenue bill, (to be found in your paper of to-day you state that in consequence of the adherence of the Senate to its amendment, "the bill fell as a matter of

House, in reference to the taxing power.'

ted in the new Constitution nate, and oblige

ration for the last 10 months.

Mr. Gallatin says, "The exclusive use of the precious metals for the receipts and expenditures of the Government cannot control the general currency." "The resort to an exclusive metallic currency (by the

continue to authorize their Banks to issue Bank notes,) more insecure, and, therefore, worse than it otherwise would be

thing they sell or for any debt that may be due Here lies the great error of the friends of the Sub-Treasury scheme. They will have it, that it will inereose the circulation of gold and silver, whilst Mr. Gal-

"The project to add \$15,000,000 to the capital of Mr. Gallatin, it will render the general circulation, that alone which the people have, "more insecure and that alone which the people have, "more insecure and worse than it otherwise would be." Have the people worse than it otherwise would be." Have the people institutions in May. An addition of \$15,000,000 of stock adopted a Government to make their condition worse by to the bank would find a ready sale in Europe, and, thus, an act which may be even beneficial to the Government? Do, advocates of the Sub-Treasury scheme, an-

> A LOOKER-ON IN VIENNA. James McDowell.

THE CHEROKEES. It is said, that Gen. Scott is to be dispatched to the repetition of such scenes as have occurred in Florida, it | McDowell are to be decried and underrated, lest the

encroachment "upon the peculiar privileges of the be amiss to remark that "the peculiar privileges" adverted to, did exist under the old, but were of purpose omit You will please publish this note, in justice to the Se A MEMBER. April 4, 1838.